

RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 23

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, H. G. MACDONELL, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do Ovidor, H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consal General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel, GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consal General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaltado da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
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H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B.1.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 75 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Água, No. 172. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 4 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:50 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:55 a.m. and Chocoma, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 1:14. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 9:15 a.m. Chocoma (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:25 and Marinho Picopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:10 and arrives at Chocoma at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marinho Picopio at 5:00 a.m. Chocoma 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:55, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and then to Belém arriving at 7:25. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:17 and Rio at 5:20 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 6:15 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Chocoma at 12:30 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Chocoma at 12:10 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35. Codião (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:45 and Alencão 1:45 p.m. Return train leaves Marinho Picopio 12:05. Codião 12:05 and Nova Friburgo 12:05 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p.m. Every four runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and at 4:30 and 8:20 p.m. on week days.
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12 Rua dos Beneficentes.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 175 Rua do Catete; Office: 75 Rua 1ª de Março from 12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D., U.S. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 93 from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 5:30 p.m. Residence: N. 13 Rua de D. Mariana, Itaboraí, Med. Director of Epitaphic Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
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of the month.

A. J. LAMOURKUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15th, 1887.

THE legislative sessions recently have been chiefly occupied with one absorbing question, which promises to have an important if not dangerous influence on current events. It will be remembered that the former minister of agriculture accepted the decision of the courts upon the illegality of registering slaves as of "unknown parentage," and issued instructions to that effect. Recently, however, the policy of the ministry has undergone a radical change, probably because of the astonishingly large number of registries of that character, and the new minister of agriculture has issued *aristas* to the effect that such registries can not be considered as a ground for liberation, and his colleague of finance has publicly admonished the courts that they should not give further attention to the claims of the abolitionists. On the 30th ult. Senator Dantas addressed an interpellation to the government in regard to these illegal registrations which was afterwards discussed on the 2nd and 3rd inst. On the 4th he made an able reply to the minister of finance, at the conclusion of which he substituted for the interpellation a motion indicating that the government should withdraw the two reactionary *aristas* in question. This move placed the ministry at a great disadvantage, as it created a situation analogous to that of the military question some months ago when Premier Coteigipe eagerly accepted an indication from the Senate as to the best solution of that dispute. A motion of urgency was carried against the government. On the following day the discussion was resumed in which the premier announced that the ministry would not accept the indication nor permit itself to be influenced by an adverse vote. This was equivalent to saying that the government would pay no attention whatever to the wishes and advice of the Senate—a declaration that in any normal parliamentary system would have brought on an irrepressible conflict. If a ministry can accept or reject the mediation of the Senate at pleasure, its rule is dangerously arbitrary; and if it can so contemptuously set aside the action of this chamber the authority and influence of the later at once become weakened to such a point that it might better dissolve. The vote which followed resulted in a defeat of the ministry by 25 to 22, but no attention whatever was paid to it by the government. On the following day the ministry obtained a vote of confidence in the obsequious Chamber,

and there the controversy ends. The Senate has been placed in a most humiliating position, and has not had the courage to fight it out. Its advice has been spurned and its parliamentary authority set at naught. The dignified course to pursue would have been immediate adjournment until a ministry was secured which would recognize and respect its high authority in the legislative government of the empire.

The first result of this action on the part of the government has been a renewal of popular agitations in behalf of emancipation. A public meeting at the Polytheama was broken up by the secret police, and then followed a police prohibition of all popular meetings. Several disturbances have occurred under this prohibition, but no collision has resulted. Public meetings have been called, but the people have been prevented from participating in them by military patrols. Practically, the city has been under military control for the last ten days. It is not safe to predict trouble, for the Brazilians are not easily incited to an appeal to arms, but that the situation is a critical one no observer can deny. The people feel the injustice of this police prohibition, and believe that the ministry has adopted an illegal and dangerous policy, and it might take a very trifling incident to precipitate a conflict. The ministry is clearly in the wrong so far as a just interpretation of the law goes, and still deeper in the wrong so far as a liberal interpretation of the feelings and wishes of the people is concerned. The probabilities now are, however, that the difficulty will be solved without violence, and by no less an act than the resignation of the ministry. It would seem impossible for Premier Coteigipe to remain in power after the gratuitous affront given to the Senate and after arousing so much of antagonism among the people. The Senate can easily make itself popular by throwing obstacles in the way of the ministry, and this it will probably do on the very first occasion.

At a meeting of the new military club on the 7th inst., at which one of the highest officers (General Decodoro) in the army presided, the government was severely criticised and censured, and a resolution was adopted that, in view of government indifference, commissions should be appointed by the club to inquire into the condition of the army and navy and to recommend the reforms necessary to put them into such a state of efficiency as to guarantee the integrity of the empire. We do not discuss the need of such an inquiry, for it is evident to the non-professional eye that both the army and navy are in a dangerously inefficient state. If a war were to break out, what could be expected from vessels whose gun carriages smash down under fire and whose engines can not be made to work, and from half-trained, insubordinate officers and men? The very first requirement in a military force is discipline—and that appears to be almost wholly lacking. When it is possible for officers to discuss measures and orders in the newspapers and to denounce the government at pleasure, there can be no such thing as efficient discipline. There has been not a little talk among military men lately about having more to say in administrative affairs, and about actually talking the government into their own hands. However bad present affairs may be, we can see no prospect of improvement in any such change. There is no need of a military government in Brazil, nor can the country stand the expense. A small, well-disciplined army and navy would be valuable and serviceable, but more than that would be dangerous. There may be

complications on the southern frontier and at times an appearance of danger, but in our opinion the Argentines are not so rashly beligerent that they will actually declare war on a country so much richer and more populous as Brazil, unless they can count upon advantages derived from internal weakness and dissension. Prosperous industries and a full treasury, presided over by a liberal and progressive government, are greater elements of strength than soldiers and ships of war. What the Brazilians most require is a government so just, institutions so liberal and a country so prosperous, that the people will volunteer *en masse* when danger threatens, instead of leaving their lives and homes in the care of slaves and criminals, as is the practice now. Let there be better civil government, and the military men will very soon find their own profession keeping pace with the general march of improvement and reform. Military politicians and political military men are not the instruments required to secure these needed changes, and the quicker the Club Militar discovers this fact the better it will be.

The mortality returns of last month show that this city is in a very bad sanitary condition. We are now in the best season of the year. The weather has been cool, water is abundant, and we are only just through a period of sanitary administration in anticipation of cholera invasion. Every circumstance has been favorable for putting the city into a thoroughly good sanitary condition, and for reducing the death rate to the lowest possible figure. Instead of this, we regret to say, the health of the city has rarely been worse. The death rate last month—allowing the liberal estimate of 335,000 for the population concerned—was over the annual average of 50 per 1000, which places Rio de Janeiro among the few most unhealthy cities of the world. We have a virulent epidemic of small-pox which caused 442 deaths last month, and which appears to be rapidly increasing. We have acknowledged epidemics, also, of measles, diphtheria and croup, and a few cases of typhoid fever were reported during the month. There has been much fever for the season, through not of a serious character. Within the range of one's acquaintance—and the testimony to this is almost unanimous—there has been more sickness during the past two or three months than for the corresponding period of many years. And yet, so far as we can see, very little is being done to improve matters. The city is manifestly in a dangerously unsanitary condition, but no one cares either to know in what respect or how it can be remedied. The government devotes its whole attention to matters purely political and personal, the legislature knows nothing but politics, and the municipality knows nothing but persons. If we are to have epidemics of small-pox all winter and yellow fever all summer, Rio de Janeiro will be a very desirable place to emigrate from. Then, too, there is another danger. The cable announces the reappearance of cholera all along the Italian coast, and as there is a very considerable craze after Italian laborers among the planters of São Paulo just now, there will be no slight difficulty in keeping the plague out of Brazil. The first we know, we shall have cholera introduced into the country with some shipload of immigrants, just as it happened last year in Buenos Aires, and then we shall have lively times among the pestholes and filthy back streets of this city. Of course nothing will be done to clean and purify the streets and tenements, and then there will be no chance to control the disease when it gains a foothold here. It is curious to note in this

respect how quickly the government declared rigorous quarantine against Sicily, and lower Italy, and how long it is hesitating to pursue a similar course toward northern Italy.

The bank statements published on the 30th ult., do not seem to endorse the minister of finance in his opinion that the disease our market is suffering from is a plethora of currency. On 30th June the Bank of Brazil registered a balance to the credit of the Treasury of 11,696,000\$, and on July 30th the Treasury appears as a debtor to the extent of 1,700,000\$, or about 13,400,000\$ have been withdrawn on balance by the Treasury. A great part of this sum was of course paid out in the July dividends, but it is only natural to infer that a part of this sum would have returned to the banks in the form of deposits and have become available as a means of alleviating the pressure in the money market. Such, however, does not appear to have been the case. The net increase in deposits does not reach 2,000,000\$, and against this, discounts and advances are some 3,500,000\$ less, so that it would appear that the total amount withdrawn by the Treasury has disappeared! Under this feature, how can it be maintained that currency is superabundant? The cash accounts are also worthy of notice. The Bank of Brazil publishes that its balance was 3,548,000\$, against which the following banks claim to have on deposit at the bank the following amounts:

Banco Commercial	2,297,000\$
Banco Internacional	2,200,000\$
Banco do Commercio	1,203,800\$
	5,700,800\$

Can this be claimed as a proof that currency is superabundant? The minister of finance is undoubtedly an obstinate statesman and refuses to submit his preconceptions to the actual facts as they are occurring. Having satisfied himself that the means of reducing the item of "difference in exchange" in his budgets, is that of creating a scarcity of currency, he has pursued that course, and were it not that the stagnation in the coffee market had reduced the demands for accommodation at the banks to a minimum, we know not where discount rates would have been quoted. Even under the actual circumstances, Treasury bills have been quoted at 8 per cent., and government stock selling at 94 1/2% is yet a further proof that not only is currency scarce, but that investors are obliged to realize at the best price the market will afford. If our readers have sufficient curiosity to confront the balance sheets on July 31st last year with those of the present year, the considerable loss on the balance of deposits is a still graver reason for uneasiness. Last July the Bank of Brazil reports 53,276,000\$; in July, 1886, the balance on deposit was 67,802,000\$. The bank has lost on balance about 15,000,000\$ in the twelve months. The total deposits on 31st July, 1886, were some 143,000,000\$; this year, including the Banco Internacional, the deposits barely reach 115,000,000\$, or a loss of 28,000,000\$. Is this also a proof of a superabundant currency? At the end of July, 1886, five per cent. stock was quoted at 99 7/8 per mil, and Bank of Brazil shares at 275\$. This year the five per cent. stock is quoted at 94 5/8 per mil and Bank of Brazil shares at 238\$. The financial theory of the minister of finance thus far has produced such results. Exchange has, it is true, been more or less steady; but how have rates been maintained? By floating over the necessities of the Treasury, through the famous credit operation! *Errare est humanum*, and a cool examination of the financial position here will certainly lead to a

conviction that the minister of finance is very decidedly *humanum*. If the minister is determined to sacrifice commerce and trade to his night-mare of exchange differences, it would be well to have this distinctly understood with as little delay as possible. Unless we are mistaken in our calculations, the country is paying a very heavy price for the penny or two saved in exchange operations.

THE CITY OF MACEIO WATERWORKS CORPORATION, LIMITED.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—The undersigned, in Brazil and at 9 New Broad St., London, contractors for the Alagoas railway, between the city of Maceio and Imperatriz, and for other important public works and railways in the Empire of Brazil, desire it to be clearly understood by the public generally that they have no connection whatever with the contractors Messrs. Wilson & Son, whose names appear in the prospectus of the above named company lately issued in London.

Your insertion of this declaration in your esteemed paper will oblige, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HUGH WILSON & SON.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th August, 1887.

It would appear from the prospectus above referred to that the City of Maceio Waterworks Corporation, Limited, has applied to investors in London for a loan of £60,000 on first mortgage bonds issued at 95 per cent. The representations of the company, which the *Financial News* says is not known on the London stock exchange and has no quotation in the official list, are very promising as to the future, but are strangely vague as to the past. It gives nothing in regard to its capital, plant and business, and leaves the investor to judge of its merits from the profits paid similar enterprises elsewhere. It is not known here, and from what little we know of the place its statements are decidedly overdrawn. The population of Maceio is given as 25,000, and the number of "better-class" houses as 5,000. If Maceio can show a population of 15,000 and life enough to keep the grass out of the streets, the editor of this paper will gladly recommend a moderate loan to give its population something to drink besides distilled cane juice.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Guaranteed Railways.

Natal and Nova Cruz.—The deficit in 1886 was 122,261\$282, and the total deficit since the inauguration of the line in 1881 amounts to 610,531\$601. A reduction in tariffs on sugar and cotton had produced good effects; the former increasing from 3,344 tons in 1885 to 4,259 tons in 1886. The total amount paid under the interest guarantee up to the end of 1886 was 2,947,321\$461.

Cande E. Bu.—The fiscal engineer considers the revenue of this road might be greatly increased by the construction of the following branches: from Independencia to Buaraneiras, from Moinho to Alagoa Grande and from Pilar to Campina Grande. Since the *relatorio* was printed the extension to the port of Cabedello has been granted the company. The result of the traffic in 1886 was receipts 117,076\$120 and expenses 279,060\$719, or a deficit of 152,983\$999. A reduction in freights had also been authorized on this line. The guaranteed interest paid amounted to 2,273,308\$254.

Recife to Palmares (Recife and S. Francisco).—In 1886 there were transported 84,610 tons of merchandise—of which 44,816 tons of sugar—producing 692,366\$980. The total receipts were 986,321\$752 and expenses in Brazil 634,429\$407, leaving a balance of 351,892\$345. Difference in exchange in 1886 on remittances amounted to 112,560\$166. The total amount paid under the interest guarantee to the company amounts to 19,665,443\$914. The government loaned the company 240,000 at 7 per cent. interest which is paid every six months.

Recife to Limoeiro (Great Western).—In 1886 receipts were 395,319\$640 and expenses 357,515\$240, leaving a balance of 37,804\$400. The

minister states that this line meets with great competition from pack animals, owing to the high tariffs, and no answer had been received from the directory regarding a reduction in these. The total amount paid under the interest guarantee was 2,600,136\$848. The construction of the Timbalao branch was being prosecuted.

Maceio to Imperatriz (Alagoas, Central).—The receipts in 1886 were 148,528\$160 and expenses 161,571\$760, or a deficit of 13,339\$600. The company had claimed 8,422\$520 more, which had been disallowed. The minister states that in the opinion of the fiscal engineer the position of the road will be improved by the construction of branches to Assembla, cutting the rich municipality of Atalaya and to the upper Canaangue river, passing through the fertile district of Gitiuba. The total guaranteed interest amounted to 1,505,450\$300.

Bahia to Abgobitas (Bahia and S. Francisco).—The receipts in 1886 were 487,999\$720 and expenses 496,743\$030, leaving a deficit of 9,643\$310. The total amount paid this line under the interest guarantee amounted to 32,741,930\$297. The Timbalao branch was opened to traffic in March last and there had been paid under the interest guarantee on the capital, 2,650,000\$, the sum of 224,312\$135.

Bahia Central.—The traffic receipts were 28,625\$ greater than in 1885, but these had been much curtailed by the low prices ruling for tobacco, through which planters had not marketed their crops. The traffic in live stock had materially increased, owing to reduced rates and modifications in the capacity of the waggon. Receipts in 1886 were 472,813\$320, and expenses 473,223\$220, leaving a deficit of 409\$900. The D. Pedro II bridge produced in tolls 17,300\$680. The guaranteed interest paid reached 6,534,142\$627.

Nazareth tramway.—The receipts in 1886 were 158,293\$670 and expenses 104,457\$850, leaving a balance of 53,835\$820. From the inauguration of the line in 1880 to April 1885 the province of Bahia had paid under the interest guarantee 123,963\$057. Since the latter date no payments had been made, nor had the province received any dividends on the 2,500 shares held by it.

Cachoeira to Alegre.—This line, in the province of Espirito Santo, is under construction. The province guarantees 7 per cent. on 1,250,000\$, but no payment under the guarantee had been made. The extension is not given.

Caraguata (Campos and Caraguata).—Receipts in 1886 were 513,641\$820 and expenses 330,176\$899, leaving a balance of 183,464\$921. The difference in exchange on the sums remitted for the service of the foreign loan are not included in expenses. The total amount paid under the interest guarantee appears to have been 1,338,943\$174.

S. Paulo and Rio.—The receipts in 1886 were 1,375,109\$700 and expenses 1,020,000\$127, leaving a balance of 355,109\$573. The goods traffic produced 92,838\$120 over that of 1885, which arose through coffee which formerly was shipped to Rio via the D. Pedro II line, was sent via the S. Paulo and Rio to Santos. The total amount paid as guaranteed interest reached 6,025,773\$214.

Santos to Foz de Iguaçu (S. Paulo).—The traffic receipts in 1886 were 6,799,226\$970 and expenses 2,938,817\$420, leaving a balance of 3,860,379\$550, including 1,104,175\$010 difference in exchange. The total amount paid by the government reached 7,314,243\$339, against which the company had repaid 4,358,385\$295.

Alcogama.—The line in traffic on 31st December was 494 kilometres in length. Of this 204 kilometres, representing 5,100,000\$ has 7 per cent. guaranteed by the province of S. Paulo, 164 kilometres are not guaranteed and 126 kilometres representing 7,000,000\$ have 6 per cent. guaranteed by the general government. The province of Minas Geraes had guaranteed interest (the percentage is not given) on 5,000,000\$ in the employment in the extension of the line from the Rio Grande to the Paranahyba river. The receipts in 1886 were 2,136,338\$155 and expenses 996,178\$561, leaving a balance of 1,140,159\$594. The company had repaid the province of S. Paulo the interest paid, but appears to owe the general government 366,455\$916 paid under its guarantee.

Ytuana.—During 1886 a section of 38 kilometres was inaugurated making the extension in traffic 212 kilometres. The details of traffic had not been received. The total amount paid by the province of S. Paulo was 1,532,596\$277, besides which 1,200,000\$ in provincial stock had been loaned the company.

Brasilia.—The traffic returns had not come to hand, but the minister states that the position of the company is not satisfactory, and that it is the only railway in the province of S. Paulo that shows a deficit. The amount paid by the province up to June 1886 under the interest guarantee was 721,985\$770.

Sorocabana.—A section of 22 kilometres was opened in 1886 making the total length 208 kilometres. The traffic receipts in 1886 were 693,887\$800 and expenses 450,115\$560 leaving a balance of 243,772\$240. Under the interest guarantee, up to June 1886, the province of S. Paulo had paid 3,938,380\$315.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 3.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas replied to the speech of the minister of finance on the alleged illegal registry of slaves. After replying to the minister's arguments *arbitrio*, Senator Dantas, in referring to the information that the judiciary should execute the law as passed and not listen to his advice, concluded as follows: "In my turn and from this place I declare to the judiciary, not in the name of the interests referred to by the honorable minister, but in the name of the law, in the name of justice, in the name of right, in the name of the greatness of our country, that it should not seek inspiration in the advice of the honorable minister of finance, but in their consciences, in the purest doctrines furnished by these, that all those judged free by law may be by them declared free." On motion of Senator Afonso Celso the discussion is to be continued to-morrow. Senators Candido de Oliveira and Leão Veloso spoke on the department of justice estimates. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. proposed a modification of the rules by which the strangulation of motions for information might be prevented. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected. The navy estimates passed.

August 4.—In the Senate a question of order arose and Senator Dantas withdrew his motion relative to alleged illegal slave registries, which he substituted by an indication that the government should withdraw the *recessos* *arbitrio* of the minister of agriculture. Senator Afonso Celso moved that the discussion of this indication be declared urgent. The Senate passed the motion by a vote of 23 to 20, the ministers voting against it. Visconde de Paranaíba and the minister of justice discussed the estimates of the latter's department. In the Chamber the war estimates were discussed by Deputy Rodrigues Jr. and those of agriculture by Deputies Ales de Araujo and Andrade Figueira, the latter declaring that the *arbitrio* from the department of agriculture, which are causing so much excitement, were perfectly in accordance with the law.

August 5.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Mota referred to the threatening action of the slaveholders in Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, and also to the alleged illegal registry of slaves, and moved for information. Senator Antonio Prado, who by his *arbitrio* is partly to blame for the conflict that has arisen, in a long and interesting speech defended the obnoxious *arbitrio* of the minister of agriculture and opposed the intervention of the Senate in the question. Senator Correia could see no advantage in his gaining by the opposition in passing Senator Dantas' indication; he thought that if the Senate insisted upon intervening in political questions, it could be proper to increase the number of senators. Senator Franco de Sá declared that the present indication was identical with that proposed by Senator Silveira Martins, and could not understand that the preceding speakers voted for this latter, while opposing the former. The premier asked what was to be the result of this "combination of salts" (the opposition and various conservative senators); he recognized there was a majority in favor of the indication, but he would frankly declare that the government would not accept it. "If the honorable senators merely desire to incommode the government, they have succeeded; but if they pretend to dismiss it, let them seek other instruments and carry the question to the Chamber of Deputies, as upon the majority there depends the existence of the government." Senator Ottoni explained why he would vote against the indication. The vote was taken and Senator Dantas' indication was passed by 25 to 22, the ministers voting no. In the Chamber, Deputies Ferreira Vianna and Maciel asked that a day be fixed for requiring information regarding the loss of the str. *Rio Apa*. The estimates of the department of war were passed. Deputies Matta Machado and José Marcelino spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture, but nothing of general interest was evolved.

August 6.—In the Senate, Sr. Silveira da Mota withdrew that part of his motion for information relative to alleged illegal registry of slaves. Senator Teixeira Jr. moved for information regarding the Monte Pio (mutual aid) of government employees which is said to be in difficulties, and the matter of sanitary improvements. The premier replied giving certain information relative to the sanitary works, the Monte Pio and explained why the government had refused to grant funds from the patrimony of the Asylum for Invalids to the Commercial Association. Senator Dantas called the attention of the minister of justice to the critical state of affairs at Macaé and Campos, and also to alleged illegal acts by police authorities in S. Paulo, Matto Grosso and Bahia. Senators Medeiros and Meira de Vasconcellos discussed the estimates of the department of justice. In the Chamber Deputy Duarte de Azevedo attacked the late vote in the Senate on the *arbitrio* of the minister

of agriculture and proposed a vote of confidence in the government. Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. warmly defended the Senate and attacked the government. Deputy Correia moved that the debate be closed. Deputies Jaguaribe Jr. and Maciel protested against the precipitate closure. The whole body of liberal deputies then left the Chamber and the vote was passed, 5 conservative deputies voted no, and 64 ayes. The minister of agriculture spoke on the estimates of his department, or rather made a lengthy defense of these celebrated *arbitrios* and declared the government was doing all it could to aid in the gradual emancipation of slaves, by the introduction of immigrants, etc. He declared the cabinet was firm and would overcome all obstacles and submit to any sacrifice to which its patriotism called it. Deputy Casto Martins defended the Senate and complained of favoritism in the introduction of immigrants. He also referred to the Minas and Rio railway which he said had received under the guarantee of interest as much as the whole road should have cost. Deputy Leitão da Cunha asked that the Amazon country be contemplated in the distribution of funds for railways and immigration. Deputy Miranda Ribeiro objected to the manner in which the immigration funds were distributed, i. e. in assisting day laborers, who are contracted for by planters. He considered immigrants who would fill their own ground should also be contemplated. The debate then referred to the Rio Grande bar improvements.

August 8.—In the Senate Sr. Medeiros complained of the delay in furnishing information relative to the hydrographic department. Senator Teixeira Jr. called the attention of the minister of justice to the necessity of a law regulating servants, and to the punishment of pedlars. Senator Franco de Sá referred to the order of the chief of police regarding meetings, which he considered to be illegal. The minister of justice defended the action of the government and of the chief of police. Senator Silveira Martins attacked the cabinet, and the alleged illegal registry of slaves. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. referred to a motion passed by the Club Militar relative to the indifference of the government as to means of defending the empire, and Deputy Maciel asked that a day be fixed for asking information from the minister of justice as to the order of the chief of police forbidding public meetings. The minister of agriculture defended the chief of police and said that similar orders had been promulgated under liberal governments. Deputy Matta Machado also referred to the police orders. The rest of the session was of little interest.

August 9.—In the Senate, on motion of Sr. Paulino, the bill from the Chamber reforming local administration was referred to a special committee. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos moved for information regarding the wreck of the steamer *Rio Apa*. The premier did not oppose the motion, but stated that the accident might have happened to any steamer; the *Rio Apa* was wrecked and declared fit for the coynage snath. Senator Silveira Martins censured the government and the commandant at the Rio Grande bar, who, he stated, did not show the necessary zeal in his obligations. Senators Franco de Sá and Ignacio Martins attacked the recent order of the chief of police in regard to public meetings. Senator Saravia presented a substitute for the bill granting certain favors to navigation on the Araguaya and Tocantins rivers. The senator considers the Araguaya, S. Paulo, railway should be granted an interest guarantee to extend its railways to connect Goyaz and Matto Grosso with the coast. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. referred to the public meetings, meetings, and the minister of agriculture replied. The department of agriculture estimates were discussed by Deputies Joaquim Pedro, who referred to the Rio Grande bar and railways, Oliveira Ribeiro, who wants a railway for Sergipe, and Ratisbona.

August 10.—In the Senate Sr. Saravia's motion for information regarding financial operations at the Treasury, and which was presented on the 21st ult. was passed. After some remarks by Visconde de Paranaíba, Senator Teixeira Junior withdrew his motion relative to the Monte Pio. In the discussion of the foreign office estimates Senator Afonso Celso read extracts from Argentine official documents as to quarantine restrictions here, which appear to have been decidedly strong in their tenor. The premier replied defending the action of the government. Barão de Maunder explained the steps taken by him, when minister of empire. Senators Correia and Ayala also spoke. In the Chamber a project was presented to extend the privilege of the Araguaya railway and navigation company for 30 years. The minister of agriculture was astonished that, in the contrary as with other estimates, the agricultural estimates were nearly always increased by amendments. His complaint seemed to be that the opposition suggested no economies. The immigration to S. Paulo was stimulated by provincial aid; Rio Grande had not acted in the same manner. Deputies Afonso Celso Jr. and Correia also spoke. The latter advocated obligatory civil marriage and a moderate land tax.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The June receipts of the Pará (provincial) postoffice amounted to 6,169,828.

—The total number of slaves registered in the city of Pará up to 31st March last was 1,724.

—Another cotton mill is to be established in Petropolis.

—The French packet *Senegal* which arrived in Rio on the 8th brought the rest of the material for the electric lighting of São Paulo.

—The new ice factory in São Paulo is called the "Antiduchia Paulista." The ice made by it is said to be quite cool.

—A steam saw mill at Pará was burned on June 24th, the fire having been caused by a rocket. It was insured for 200,000.

—The province of Pará exported 454,017 kilos of rubber and 849,313 kilos of cacao during the month of June last.

—There were 79 slave liberations in Campinas in July, 6 unconditionally, 4 for indentities, and 69 conditionally.

—The July rainfall at São Paulo amounted to 233 millimetres, distributed over 10 days. The maximum temperature was 77° Fahr., the minimum 41.7°, and the average 57.7°.

—The recent emancipation movement in Araras, São Paulo, has resulted in 406 liberations on conditions of time service, or rather an agreement to emancipate at a given period.

—The July receipts of the São Paulo postoffice were 12,391,200 for the city and 26,208,390 for the rest of the province, against 11,500,100 and 22,548,750 respectively last year.

—The Pará customs receipts during the six months ending June 30th last amounted to 4,829,188,227, against 4,317,654,114, last year, and 3,499,338,948 in 1885.

—A child was bitten by a spider, called the *camagueira*, in São Paulo on the 1st inst., and died from the effects of the poison in about an hour. Permeate of potash and other remedies were tried, but without avail.

—The Santos papers publish the following comparisons in customs receipts for the half year ending 30th June last:

Santos . . . 4,122,438,132 Bahia 4,512,074,666
Pernambuco 4,007,418,528 Pará 4,829,188,227

—The ultra slave-ocrat of São Paulo, Sr. Moreira de Barros, has at last resolved to try the immigrant, and has procured 60 of them as an experiment. It is to be feared that the immigrants are taking the greater risk.

—The Industrial Minerva cotton mill at Juiz de Fora is now illuminated by the electric light, the formal inauguration of which took place on the 1st. The brilliant incandescent light and dynamo are used. The plant is for about 135 lights among which will be those employed for the Mariana Preamble station.

—The total number of slaves registered in the province of São Paulo up to 31st March last was 107,329, of which 62,688 were males and 44,641 females. The number of emancipations registered was 2,553 and of the free children of slave mothers 61,072.

—The last act in the farcical trial of Kicarru, the black who was caught passing counterfeit money in São Paulo, took place on the 4th inst., the judge declaring him absolved from the accusation. There appears to be a strange silence as to where Kicarru got his counterfeit notes, or as to the parties who were employing him.

—Under the heading "Tichborne Barron", the *Diário da Guan-Pará* of the 21st inst. says: "The pretender in the presidency of the United States, Tichborne, was living some months ago in New York in the midst of the greatest misery." He then, it appears, advertised a fat woman, some animals and other necessities, and started out on a triumphal tour. If Sunny Tichborne is not racing in his grave at this time, he must be doubly dead.

—The receipts at the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house for the fiscal years 1885-86 and 1886-87 were as follows:

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Importation	2,363,740,754	2,789,093,829
Port dues	4,499,930	4,224,160
Exportation	161,475,834	164,593,839
Sundries	296,103,953	284,454,427
Special	682,020	147,738,834
	2,826,625,491	3,388,078,389

—An anonymous letter informed the São Paulo chief of police on the evening of the 4th inst., that an attempt would be made by the prisoners in the penitentiary to break out that very night. It also indicated Pinto Almeida, the Campinas murderer, as the leader. Steps were at once taken to guard against the attempt. The patrols were doubled and special guards in plain clothing were stationed outside. The prisoners evidently saw these preparations, for the attempt to break out was not made. A search was made the next day and a large quantity of drugs, knives, shears, etc., were found. The prisoners however denied all knowledge of the plot, and did not even know who owned the arms and tools found. The chief of police has prohibited the entrance of visitors hereafter, without special permission.

—A cotton factory is in process of organization at Capivari, São Paulo.

—The Pernambuco abolitionists, under the leadership of José Maria, have announced their support of the recent abolition manifestations in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Santos customs receipts in July were 731,152,497, against 765,598,579 in the same month of last year. The decrease in export duties was 169,508,473.

—These counterfeit 10\$ notes have made their appearance in Sorocaba, São Paulo. Is it not a little singular that the government can not find out who is introducing them?

—Ten men were put under arrest in Victoria on the night of the 2nd inst. because they did not respond in a sentinel's challenge. Are we in a state of siege?

—The Paraná Land Company, Limited, invite applications for 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, forming part of its capital of £300,000, divided into 200,000 ordinary and 40,000 preferred shares of £1 each. The company is formed to acquire freehold estates in the province of Paraná, southern Brazil, represented to cover a million acres of land. The average price to be paid to the proprietors in Brazil is stated to be 18.8¢ per acre, and the land, together with 35,000 head of cattle and 1500 horses and mules, is estimated to cost about £155,000.—*Statist*, July 16th. With the exception of Mr. Anthony Taaffe, the directors names are unfamiliar to us.

—The *Mercantil* of Rio Grande relates that a negro, named Antonio Neres, who had formerly been a soldier, was sent to the Misericórdia hospital in that city some weeks ago for medical treatment. Through carelessness or because of his illness he spoiled his bed clothing, for which he was sent to the jail. There he appears to have been forgotten, and when afterwards discovered was found to be in a frightful condition. In his weakness he had been unable to defend himself against the rats, which had literally been eating him alive. The flesh had been eaten from his thighs, abdomen and breast, and the poor suffering wretch was just alive when his unfeeling guardians remembered him. He died immediately after removal from the prison.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The June receipts of the Pará tramway hurs amounted to 30,132,360.

—The Campinas tramway line carried 15,437 passengers in July.

—The July receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 155,868,260. Expenses are not given.

—The Corcovado railway is advertised to be sold at auction on the 25th inst.

—The May receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line, S. Paulo, amounted to 67,725,890, and the expenditures in 32,712,540, leaving a surplus of 35,013,350.

—The failure of the French semi-centennial railway exposition seems to have immediately followed the news that Brazil would not be represented.

—The June receipts of the Paulista company, railway and river navigation, amounted to 217,548,000, and the expenditures 116,020,830, leaving a surplus of 101,527,170. This raises the surplus since January 1st to 971,240,860.

—The contract for the Alencara railway, province of Pará, grants a privilege for 30 years and a 7% guarantee (currency) on 26,000 per kilometre for 20 years. The grantee has 18 months in which to organize his company, 8 months for the surveys and 24 months for the construction of the road. One half of the receipts above 7% on the capital is to go to the province. The starting point is the head of navigation on the Tocantins river, and the terminus is to be at Santo Anastacio, on the same river.

COFFEE NOTES

—At the meeting of the directors of the Coffee exchange held on the 10th inst, it was resolved to commence operations on the 1st September next.

—The meeting appeals to the planters to hush back their offices and thus defeat the wicked machinations of speculators abroad, have continued. Undelivered argue from these articles that we are approaching the time when business will be resumed, through a modification in the views of holders here.

—Some of the most amiable calculators in the world just now are to be found among the native coffee hulls. One of them, in a letter to a São Paulo paper, gravely insists that the present crop will not exceed 1,000,000 bags for Rio and 800,000 for Santos. As the stocks in the two markets are now nearly 650,000 bags, it must be that very little coffee remains on the plantations.

—The exodus of S. Paulo and Minas planters towards the newly discovered districts in the west of S. Paulo is attracting much attention. We hear that foreign immigrants are being sent to the new plantations under contracts to plant coffee, for which the landholders will pay 400 rs. per tree, when three years old. Meanwhile the immigrants can grow what they please in the coffee fields.

COFFEE PROSPECTS.

Concluding a long article on this subject, the *Madras Mail* writes:—If the Brazilian plantations continue to yield no more than they have been doing lately, the price of all coffee will continue high, and it is difficult to see how Brazilian crops can be kept up. The slaves available for all purposes are supposed to be less than a million, and this number is so rapidly decreasing, that in five or six years it has been anticipated there will be none left. On the whole, it may be said that prices are likely to maintain a high level for some years. Probably the recent rise is the merely to speculation, and the increase beyond 90 shillings is more or less fictitious, and will be followed by a fall. However, 90 shillings will satisfy most planters, and the temporary rise is so much profit to those who happen to be selling just now."

COFFEE CONSUMPTION.

To what extent price has controlled the consumption of coffee in this country (United States) may be gathered from the following table, which covers a period of eleven years, during which time there was no import duty.

	Consumption.	Average yearly price.
	tons.	per lb.
1876	135,058	17.97
1877	135,000	19.72
1878	142,372	16.21
1879	179,241	14.85
1880	169,416	15.12
1881	185,297	12.23
1882	211,241	9.77
1883	202,913	10.36
1884	223,502	10.92
1885	235,358	9.01
1886	249,275	11.32

Consumption comprises the warehouse deliveries and the average price is that of fair Rio, which is the standard grade. It is impossible to resist the conclusion in examining the above table that the gradual tendency towards cheapness has borne a very close relation to the steady and heavy increase in consumption, or, in other words, that cheapness has popularized the beverage among the masses, whose capacity to consume is measured by the non-elusive gauge of their daily wages and not by their appetites and tastes.—*Shipping List*.

LOCAL NOTES

—Perhaps nothing is more satisfactory than the news that Messrs. Ferry and Bonlanger are not going in flight.

—On the 2nd the Senate granted leave of absence to Sr. Diogo Velho, who was well on his way to Europe by that time. The salary is saved?

—The Yankées are awfully proud because they have a place called Kissimmee. Brazil has a place called Quissaran, however and is not at all puffed up over it.

—"What are the wild waves saying?" has been answered by an American colleague. "Let us spray." The same authority says that the way to make a Maltese cross, is to tread on his tail.

—A telegram published here on the 6th states that the Paris railway exposition had come to grief and another says that the Ferry-Bonlanger "jewel" will be submitted to a court of honor.

—Would it not be advisable for the police to post a few of those counterfeit 10\$ notes in public places, calling the attention of the public to the differences between them and the genuine notes?

—The trial of the gun carriages of the imperial *Brachete* on the 6th seems to have been unsatisfactory. With a charge of 28 lbs. of powder and a 50 lbs. shot the recoil of the gun almost completely destroyed the buffers, etc.

—When certain Portuguese intinities were presented to the Emperor at Lisbon, the local press reports that the said one of them was known to him "as having discovered frescos by Raphael among the ruins of Pompeii."

—We see that the indefatigable Motta Junior is now here in Rio and wants a concession for hunting up but buried treasure in S. Paulo. Why not give him a guarantee also, and then let him go to London after the necessary capital?

—The military question was hardly cool, when a naval question arises. The intendant general of the navy has tendered his resignation, because a deputy stated his department was "a vehicle for rascalities (*balobis*)."

—On the 3rd the Supreme Court granted an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the *Forges et Chantiers* and against the government. The S. Paulo Court of Appeals is appointed the tribunal to decide the case.

—A priest, Sr. Manoel José Rodriguez Vieira, wants a privilege for his discovery that the vine may be grafted on the eucalyptus. He ought to get it; a wine impregnated with eucalyptus properties would meet the views of every one.

—On the 7th a meeting of the "Club Militar" was held, and L. Col. Camillo Mattos read extracts from a letter of Barão de Capanema, from which it appears a conflict with the Argentine Republic is inevitable. Telegrams from the River, however, deny the Baron's statements and assert that the friendship of relations exist between the two commissions.

—The American squadron has gone down to Ilha Grande for gun practice.

—The telegraphic reports from the Emperor at Babel represent a steady improvement in his health.

—Our colleagues are very much mistaken in announcing that Dr. Domingos Freire goes to the United States to *preside* at the forthcoming sanitary congress. Dr. Freire is simply a *vice-president* of one of the committees.

—A school-boy found a package of 47 counterfeit 10\$ notes on the Butafogo beach the other day and gave them to his teacher, who in turn handed them over to the police. These counterfeits are getting somewhat plentiful, if they can be picked up on the beach in this manner.

—An immigration meeting called by the "Confederação Abolicionista" was held in the Polytechnic theatre on the evening of the 6th. It was interrupted by roughs who, it is charged, were inspired by the police, and a conflict ensued. Fortunately there appears to have been no serious wounds inflicted.

—One of the most touching things we are able to recall was the action of the employés of the D. Pedro II railway in waiting upon the director to congratulate him on receiving a decoration, and asking his permission to offer him the star—and garter, possibly. Of course the director graciously granted the permission.

—The government has appointed Dr. Caio Prado, of S. Paulo, to the presidency of Alagoas.

The appointee is a younger brother of ex-Minister Antonio Prado, an editor of the *Correio Paulistano*, and a member of the S. Paulo provincial assembly. He is chiefly distinguished for an effort to get a salary for an open troupe in S. Paulo.

—We see that the Instituto Polytechnico has reminded the minister of empire of certain approved measures for preventing fires in theatres. As we rarely have such fires, and as we are always in the midst of epidemics of one kind or another, would it not be better for the Instituto to turn their eagle eye on some sanitary measure?

—The medical men of the United States will soon have an opportunity to see the celebrated Dr. Domingos Freire and to investigate his claims as discoverer of the yellow-fever microbe. It will be well to ask the Dr. for his microscopic slides, preparations and other proofs, and not accept his statements as proofs of the discovery. There are many people here, and a majority of the leading Brazilian physicians among them, who consider Dr. Freire's discovery a humbug.

—A cable dispatch says that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco left England on the 9th inst. for Brazil to contest the election of Minister Portella in the 1st Pernambuco district. If our good wishes could decide matters, he would not only have a pleasant voyage, but also an assured election by so large a majority that the Chamber would not dare to meddle with it again. The people of Pernambuco will now have an opportunity to express their opinion on the action of the conservative majority in reversing the election of Nabuco two years ago.

—It has been resolved by the treasury officials to withdraw the 10\$ notes [7^o estampa] now in circulation, because of the counterfeiters' effort. But what is the use? As long as counterfeits are protected, as is apparently the case in S. Paulo, no issue is exempt from their spiritous products. In this country the every one knows, more than in any other, how easy it is to make a counterfeit, and when an influential personage is interested in the business it is very difficult to get even an investigation.

—The government issued an *aviso* on the 8th inst. declaring infected with cholera all the Italian ports of the gulf of Tarento, Ionian sea, straits of Messina and the Tyrrhenian sea to Gaeta. All the other Italian ports of the Mediterranean were declared suspected. The arrivals from the former are to be rigorously quarantined at Ilha Grande. On the following morning came the news of the rapid spread of cholera throughout Italy and its appearance at Genoa, but the government hesitates to offend the S. Paulo planters by stopping communication thereto also.

—The official immigration statistics, just published, show a total of 14,958 arrivals here during the six months ending 30th June last, including all 3rd-class passengers. Of these the Italians numbered 7,826, Portuguese 5,362, Spanish 895, Germans 324, French 96, Austrians 73, etc. There were 26 English and 22 Americans. They are otherwise classified as 11,689 males and 3,269 females; 12,896 over 10 years and 2,062 under; 14,451 Catholics, 63 non-Catholics and 444 unknown. In addition to these, 3,777 passed through for Santos and S. Francisco, and 772 left Brazil for foreign ports, leaving a net gain of 14,963 for the country.

—The Misericórdia burial reports show that the total number of deaths in this city during the month of July was 1,445, which gives an average of 46.6 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 504 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 127, yellow fever 1, diphtheria 15, *ber-ber* 2, and small-pox 442. The daily average of small-pox deaths for the month was 14.2, while the weekly averages were: 1st week 10.8; 2nd 11.8; 3rd 10.2; 4th 14.6, and last 3 days 15.3. For the first 10 days of the current month the total number of deaths from small-pox was 184, or an average of 24 a day, showing a steady and rapid increase. The health of health has declined, also, the existence of epidemics of diphtheria and erysipelas, and measles exist in every part of the city. Four or five cases of typhoid fever were also recorded during the past month.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th August, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—The only sales reported are a part of the cargo for New York referred to in our last and a few thousand bags for consignment. On the 11th inst. brokers reduced quotations to the level of values on the part of exporters and holders respectively and it would at present appear that August is also to be a month of dullness.

The sales as reported since our last have been:

6,430 bags for the United States	377
" " " " " "	1,948
" " " " " "	10,753 bags.

The clearances for the same period are:

United States:	Aug. 8	New York Amer. by <i>Ned White</i>	11,000
Europe:	Aug. 4	Handling Co. by <i>Str. Uruguay</i>	207
"	8	London Bk. by <i>Str. Uruguay</i>	179
"	10	Liverpool Bk. by <i>Str. Uruguay</i>	179

Receivers.

Aug. 5	Valparaiso by <i>La Magellan</i>	795
Aug. 8	River Plate by <i>Str. Uruguay</i>	712

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 6,330 bags per day, against 4,371 bags for the preceding twelve days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

5,836 bags	against	13,590	in 1886
8,728	"	11,884	"
7,495	"	11,884	"
7,554	"	11,884	"
7,554	"	11,884	"

Bakers' quotations this morning were:

Washed	8 1/2	per 100 lbs.	per arroba.
Superior	8 1/2	nominal	nominal
Good first	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Regular first	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Ordinary first	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Good second	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Ordinary second	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Capitans	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Koschitz	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2

which are 2800 per arroba lower than those given in our report of the 21st ult.

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 334,000 bags.

There are no vessels reported as loading.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
Sal. U. S. S. S.	4,391	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980	7,980
Europe	9,7	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410	6,410
Asia	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157
South America	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157
Other	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157	7,157

Imports.

Brokers again report a fair amount of business doing in flour. The sales have about equalled receipts and the market is reported firm. In rice we have to note receipts of a cargo of Pich which has been sold on private terms, and two of Swedish, one of which proceeded to Santos and the other has been sold also on private terms. Kerosene is unchanged and steady, but Lard is flat at a sharp decline. Bean is about unchanged; Hay is high, while Indian Corn is quoted lower. Receipts of Coal have been large, and Coalish has also been in considerable supply. Another cargo of Rice has arrived to date.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Aug. from Baltimore:	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500

Uruguay, from River Plate:

Road, do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 10,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

11,000 lbs. American	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500
do do do do do do	2,500

Brokers' quotations are:

Thiess	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Richmond 1st	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
do do do do do do	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Baltimore 1st	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
do do do do do do	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

Pitch Pine.—The *Waltika* from Pensacola brings 68,235 feet which are sold on private terms. Brokers quote at 2800 per foot, and the market firm.

White Pine.—Receipts all, and quotations are unchanged at 1100 per foot steady.

Swedish Pine.—The *La Plata* from Westwick went on to Santos; the cargo per *Taritta*, 682 doz., from Gode was sold on private terms. We may quote, according to assortment and quality, but deals at 2800—3000 per doz., and white at 2800—2900.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts and the market is reported steady at 68—69 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 300 bags per *Alliappa* and 2,500 per *E. S. Powell* from the United States. The market has declined and is flat; brokers quote invoices at 3500—3600 rs. per lb.

Rosin.—Receipts are insignificant and the market unchanged.

Turpentine.—Receipts all. Last quotations at retail were 360—380 rs. per kilo.

Brazil.—Receipts all. Brokers quote River Plate brand at 2800—3000 per kilo.

Hay.—There are no receipts from the River Plate. Brokers quote today at 80—85 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 7,350 bags per *Uruguay* and 4,500 per *Canavieira*, from the River Plate. We may quote at 2800—2900 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,100 packages per *Rio Negro* from Aitch and 2,114 per *Dawson* from Gode. The market is supplied and flat, with bids quoted at 27500—28500 and cash at 28000—29000. The market is level of cases.

Cement.—The *Pallas* from Antwerp brought 4,200 bags to the Gas Company. Quotations are quite unchanged.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are:

5,512 tons per	Prime Anadol	from Cardiff
3,474	Union	do
1,474	Valparaiso	do
474	Maunder	do
1,474	Nora	do
1,474	Princess Regent	do
1,474	China	do
1,474	Assam	do
1,474	Prinzipal	do
1,474	Christiana	do
1,474	Daguer	from Liverpool
1,474	E. T. G.	do
1,474	Goit	from Newcastle
1,474	Dictator	from Newport
1,474	Anglican	do
1,474	Prinzipal	from Newcastle
1,474	Prime Frederick	from Antwerp
1,474	Pallas	do

all to dealers and companies.

There.—The *Union* brought 17,394 bags from Rangoon to Pernambuco. The market is reported steady at 2800—2900 per bag for lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4.

MAINESE.—Swed. hg. *Oden*; 181 tons; Rifen; 60 ds; sundries to Karl Valis & Co.

ANTWERP.—Nor. hg. *Pallas*; 600 tons; Pedersen; 50 ds; sundries to Joseph Lamy.

ANTWERP.—Nor. hg. *Supremo*; 793 tons; Smidvig; 61 ds; coal to Belmaro Rodrigues & Co.

—Nor. hg. *Maunder*; 636 tons; Kroger; 70 ds; coal to uidet.

—Nor. hg. *Nora*; 783 tons; Havell; 65 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

—Nor. ship *Prince Regent*; 1330 tons; Sorensen; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Fr. ship *Union*; 2110 tons; Martin; 58 ds; coal to uidet.

NEWCASTLE.—Nor. hg. *Garfield*; 705 tons; Pedersen; 58 ds; coal to Antwerp, Hime & Co.

NEWPORT.—Nor. hg. *Dictator*; 830 tons; Jager; 54 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

AUG. 5.

CARDIFF.—Nor. hg. *China*; 730 tons; Eichen; 48 ds; coal to Belmaro Rodrigues & Co.

ANTWERP.—Nor. hg. *La Plata*; 260 tons; Andersen; 71 ds; pine to Ch. Hecker & Co.

AUG. 6.

GREEN.—Nor. by *Taritta*; 281 tons; Kaulsen; 71 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

AUG. 7.

BATIMORE.—Amer. hg. *Atrey*; 605 tons; Penfield; 46 ds; flour to Philip Brothers & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Br. hg. *E. T. G.*; 999 tons; Penfield; 55 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

CARDIFF.—Br. hg. *Assam*; 1186 tons; Gray; 66 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GREENSBORO.—Fr. ship *True Briton*; 1364 tons; West; 49 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos & Co.

LONDON.—Port. hg. *Arctura*; 156 tons; Monteiro; 38 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos & Co.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nor. hg. *Canavieira*; 219 tons; Jobson; 31 ds; maize to Luis Camayano.

AUG. 8.

RANGOON.—Br. hg. *Union*; 499 tons; McDonald; 130 ds; rice to uidet.

NEWPORT.—Br. hg. *Magellan*; 1224 tons; Lawrence; 71 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

AUG. 9.

CARDIFF.—Br. hg. *Prinzipal*; 783 tons; Aden; 53 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

ANTWERP.—Br. hg. *Pennamuck*; 137 tons; Gaffney; 60 ds; codfish to Zehra & Silveira

AUG. 10.

GASBY.—Br. hg. *Dawson*; 154 tons; Le Clercq; 47 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

CARDIFF.—Swed. hg. *Christina*; 530 tons; Andersen; 54 ds; coal to uidet.

AUG. 11.

LONDON.—Ger. hg. *Victoria*; 408 tons; Pleisentein; 72 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

AUG. 12.

PENSACOLA.—Rice ship *Waltika*; 942 tons; Bergmann; 73 ds; pine to uidet.

SANTOS.—Br. hg. *Winfield*; 172 tons; Williams; 11 ds; sundries to Karl Valis & Co.

HIGH SEAS.—Nor. hg. *Vada*; 365 tons; Lindner; crew sick.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4.

JAMAICA.—Nor. bk. *T. Vanner*; 328 tons; Andersen; ballast.

PARANAGUA.—Br. hg. *Blanco*; 347 tons; Tucker; do.

AUG. 5.

GASBY.—Br. hg. *Snowdrop*; 152 tons; Batel; ballast.

AUG. 6.

BATIMORE.—Nor. ship *Matilde*; 1795 tons; Hansen; ballast.

ANTWERP.—Br. ship *Queen Victoria*; 1630 tons; Holmes; do cargo.

SANTOS.—Nor. hg. *La Plata*; 942 tons; Bergmann; same cargo.

AUG. 7.

CARDIFF.—Nor. bk. *Miner*; 419 tons; Hansen; sundries.

PANAMA.—Br. hg. *Roby*; 157 tons; Le Rue; ballast.

GASBY.—Br. hg. *Coronopsis*; 157 tons; Hansen; do.

PARANAGUA.—Br. hg. *Anna*; 501 tons; Paulsen; paving stones.

AUG. 8.

NEW YORK.—Amer. hg. *Ned White*; 531 tons; Howell; coffee.

HAVRE.—Ger. bk. *Concord*; 371 tons; Meyer; ballast.

AUG. 12.

BATIMORE.—Br. ship *Prince Lucia*; 1573 tons; Cleggie; ballast.

—The Port bk. *Cindra*, 608 tons register, was sold here at auction on the 10th for 3,1000.

—The *Torvald* of *Comercio* of the 11th prints a report from the light house keeper at the Abolitos referring to what appears to have been a case of battery, within sight of the light house. The keeper reports that a vessel was purposely destroyed and that three boats put off for land with the crew. It should not be difficult to spot the crew and their punishment should be prompt. The report is dated July 25th.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SANDY HOOK.—Br. ship *Celeste Barrill*; ballast.

PENSACOLA.—Br. hg. *Gettysburg*; do.

PANAMA.—Br. hg. *Ranger*; do.

ST. THOMAS.—Nor. bk. *Vada*; do.

BATIMORE.—Nor. hg. *Avanti*; do.

CARDIFF.—Ger. hg. *J. M. Buck*; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been little doing and the stagnation in coffee continues to restrict business in freights. The charters reported are:

Aug. 4, *Aug. 5*, *Aug. 6*, *Aug. 7*, *Aug. 8*, *Aug. 9*, *Aug. 10*, *Aug. 11*, *Aug. 12*.

Freights—Steamers:

New York..... 25—30c per bag

New Orleans..... 30c do

London..... 35c per ton

Liverpool..... 30c do

Antwerp..... 30c do

Cardiff..... 20c do

Batimore..... 20c do

Bordeaux..... 35c do

Manilla..... 35c do

Genoa..... 35c do

United States, South..... 1200—1700 per ton

do South..... nominal 125—200

Channel F. O. } 320—335 do

Lisbon F. O. } 320—335 do

All the above are somewhat nominal.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Africa..... Oporto 4 July

Amer. Newport 4 July

Arctic..... London 26 May

Amer. Richmond 29 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 9 July

Amer. Rosario 29 June

Arctic..... Roscio 29 June

Amer. Cardiff 29 June

Albatross..... London 4 June

Arctic..... Savannah 29 June

Amer. Hamburg 29 June

Albatross..... London 17 June

Arctic..... Buenos Aires 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Arctic..... Cardiff 17 June

Amer. Cardiff 17 June

Albatross..... Cardiff 17 June

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottou.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks..... Authorized 1870
Marine Risks..... Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, losses, gains and mercantile
loss of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Consolação

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 47.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 47

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

August Departures:
To New York:

[Every Saturday]
Sirius (If cargo offers)..... Aug. 6th
Rouse do do..... " 13th
Oltrev do do..... " 20th
Hulley do do..... " 27th

To Southampton:

Duffon (Belgian Mail Steamers)..... Aug. 15th
Macklyn..... " 29th

For Other Ports:

Tycho Brake (Belgian and London)..... Aug. 15th
Lazell New Orleans..... " 15th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatham..... } As announced.
or Canham..... }

LAMPORT & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven.

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 17	Mondego	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bathia, Pernambuco, London and Vigo
" 29	Tagus	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the
9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on
the 23rd and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the
necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 9th
and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 21st Sept.
ALLIANÇA, Capt. Boers, 17th Oct.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain LOBB,

will sail 3rd August at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BATHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARAKHAM,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARRADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	110d
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" and back...	\$250	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 4, Praça do Commercio

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamba No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 30.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 200,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GILY, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22.

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President

Managing Director

Visconde de Figueiredo

Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London

Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Deutsche Bank.....

Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers.....

Brussels

Banca Generale, and agencies.....

Rome

Banco Hipotecario de Es-

Madrid

panti, and agencies.....

Valencia

Banco de Portugal, and

Lisbon

agencies.....

and other cities in

English Bank of the River

Buenos Ayres

Plate, Limited.....

Montevideo

Messrs. G. Arnisch & Co.....

New York

Boys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of
credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives
commitments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and
advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee
and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the
bank, and transacts every other description of banking
business.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents of

The Enquirer Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atherton's, Pissac & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries
and Parf's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.

In the absence of facilities for the collection of small accounts
the TYPAGRAFIA ALBINA, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,
is obliged to offer a few unpaid and apparently uncollectible
accounts for sale. The first of these is one for a balance
of account against the

Companhia União Telephonica,

dated 28th August, 1886, and amounting in \$2500.

The second is a virgin account against

William Pahl, Ship-builder,

dated 15th November, 1886, and amounting to 42500.

No reasonable offer refused.

Note.—These accounts will be capital investments for the
reserve funds of public companies, as it will be
somewhat difficult for directors to realize on them.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality
in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. LEBLANC GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. FRELLER & Co., Bordeaux;

E. RENEY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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